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THINGOE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

WEST SUFFOLK

R E P O R T

of the


MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the Year

1957.



ROBERT H. CLAYTON, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.



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ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Medical Officer of Health for the Rural District
of Thingoe in the County of West Suffolk for the
year ending 31st December, 1957.

To:- The Chairman and Members of the Rural District Council of Thingoe.

Public Health Offices,
8, Whiting Street,
Bury St. Edmunds.
December, 1958.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

Herewith I beg to submit for your favourable consideration my Twenty-second Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health, being that for the year ended 31st December, 1957.

Much of the material for this report has been supplied by the Public Health Inspectors, Mr. Casson and Mr. Holmes - material has also been supplied by Mr. Whitfield, Clerk of the Council. To all of these, my colleagues, I acknowledge my indebtedness and offer my thanks.

Dr. D. A. McCracken, County Medical Officer of Health, West Suffolk, throughout another year has been a real help.

My thanks are also offered to Mr. G. W. Reeve, and all members of the Public Health Committee, for their understanding, enthusiasm and support.

I regret that the production of this report has been delayed owing to my protracted illness.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
ROBERT H. CLAYTON.
Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Officers of the Authority.

(a) Medical. One part-time Medical Officer of Health,
ROBERT H. CLAYTON, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H. (Durham),
Cert.Mental Deficiency and Allied Subjects (London),
appointed in 1936.

This Officer does not engage in Private practice but holds in addition the following appointments:-

Medical Officer of Health, Newmarket U.D.C.	}	Appointed 1st July, 1936.
Mildenhall R.D.C.		
Cosford R.D.C.		Appointed 1st Feby. 1937.
Thedwastre R.D.C.		" 1st July, 1938.

(b) Others. Senior Public Health Inspector,
S. M. CASSON, M.I.MUN.E., A.M.I.P.H.E.,
Meat and Other Foods Diploma R.S.I.
Appointed February 1946.

Mr. Casson is also Engineer and Surveyor to the Council.

Additional Public Health Inspectors,

F. HOLMES, M.A.P.H.I.,
Meat & Other Foods Cert.R.S.H.
Hons.Diploma I.P.H.& H.
Appointed March 1957.

W.G.G.LEWIS, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Appointed 6th June, 1955.

Public Health & Housing Committee.

Mr. G. W. Reeve - Chairman.

Rev'd. J. R. M. Wright - Vice-Chairman.

Mrs. F. Balaam.
Mr. F. S. Barber.
Mr. H. J. Brown.
Mrs. A. J. Catchpole.
Lady Marjorie Erskine.
Mr. H. W. Henshall.
Rev. E. Hopkins Jones.
Mr. F. G. Lebbon.

Vice-Admiral J.W.Rivett-Carnac.
Mrs.R.E.Marriage.
Mr.E.J.Mitchell.
Mr.W.R.Rayner.
Mr. A. Reeve.
Mrs.G.Shrewsbury.
Mr. N. R. Whitwell.

MR. N. R. WHITWELL, J.P., CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL.
MR. J. H. WHITFIELD, CLERK OF THE COUNCIL.

SECTION A.
STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS.	Area	..	..	..	106,739 acres.
Registrar General's estimate of the resident population	1957.	(1956)	(1955)		
	20,290	(19,560)	(19,260)		
Number of inhabited houses at end of year according to Rate Book.	5,731	(5,600)	(5,584)		
Rateable Value	£121,876	(£105,276)	(73,376)		
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£512	(£410)	(£288)		

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

	Total.			Male.			Female.		
	1957	(1956)	(1955)	1957	(1956)	(1955)	1957	(1956)	(1955)
Live Births.									
Legitimate	327	(273)	(272)	164	(144)	(138)	163	(129)	(134)
Illegitimate	10	(14)	(12)	7	(8)	(10)	3	(6)	(4)
Stillbirths.									
Legitimate	6	(9)	(7)	4	(6)	(3)	2	(3)	(4)
Illegitimate	Nil	(Nil)	(Nil)	Nil	(Nil)	(Nil)	Nil	(Nil)	(Nil)
Deaths.	215	(205)	(178)	116	(119)	(89)	99	(86)	(89)
Deaths under One Year.	12	(8)	(6)	8	(5)	(3)	4	(3)	(3)

	Thingoe.			England & Wales.		
	1957	(1956)	(1955)	1957	(1956)	(1955)
Birth Rate. (Live Births per 1000 population)	16.6	(14.7)	(14.7)	16.1	(15.7)	(15.0)
Comparability Factor, Births.	1.13	(1.14)	(1.14)			
Corrected Birth Rate.	18.8	(16.7)	(16.8)			
Stillbirth Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births.	17.5	(30.4)	(24.1)	22.4	(23.0)	(23.2)
Death Rate per 1000 resident population.	10.6	(10.5)	(9.2)	11.5	(11.7)	(11.7)
Comparability Factor, Deaths.	0.99	(0.99)	(0.91)			
Corrected Death Rate.	10.5	(10.4)	(8.4)			
Death Rate of Infants under One Year.						
All infants per 1000 live births.	35.6	(27.9)	(21.1)	23.0	(23.8)	(24.9)
Legitimate Infants per 1000 Legitimate births.	36.7	(25.6)	(22.1)			
Illegitimate Infants per 1000 Illegitimate births.	Nil	(71.4)	(Nil)			

The 12 deaths under one year of age were all legitimate children and included 7 Males and 3 Females who died in the first four weeks of life:-

Male 2 hours.	Cerebral Anoxia. Toxic Anti-partum haemorrhage.
Male 9 hours.	Atelectasis. Prematurity.
Male 9 hours.	Prematurity.
Male 15 hours.	Prematurity.
Male 3 days.	Prematurity.
Male 4 days.	Transposition of great vessels. Congenital anomaly. Hydrocephalus Spina Bifida.
Male 6 days.	Prematurity.
Male 2 months.	Fulminating gastro-enteritis.
Female 3 days.	Cerebral haemorrhage. Tentorial tear.
Female 3 days.	Atelectasis. Prematurity.
Female 4 days.	Tentorial tear. Birth trauma.
Female 4 weeks.	Broncho-Pneumonia.

The following table gives the causes and the number of deaths which occurred during 1957:-

					Registrar General's Figures.			
					Male.	(1956)	Female.	(1956)
					1957	(1)	1957	(1)
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory.	..	..	..	..	-	(-)	-	(-)
2. Tuberculosis, other.	..	..	..	..	-	(-)	-	(-)
3. Syphilitic disease.	..	..	..	..	-	(-)	-	(-)
4. Diphtheria.	..	..	..	..	-	(-)	-	(-)
5. Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	-	(-)	-	(-)
6. Meningococcal infections.	..	..	..	..	-	(-)	-	(-)
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	-	(-)	-	(-)
8. Measles.	..	..	..	..	-	(-)	-	(-)
9. Other infective & parasitic diseases			..		-	(1)	-	(-)
10. Malignant neoplasm, Stomach		..	..		2	(-)	1	(2)
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus		..	..		2	(5)	-	(-)
12. Malignant neoplasm, Breast	..	..	..		1	(-)	2	(-)
13. Malignant neoplasm, Uterus	..	..	..		-	(-)	2	(1)
14. Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms		..			4	(9)	6	(10)
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..	..		-	(-)	-	(-)
16. Diabetes	..	..	..	..	-	(1)	-	(1)
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	..	..	..		13	(15)	30	(17)
18. Coronary disease, angina	..	..	..		23	(28)	9	(8)
19. Hypertension with heart disease	..	..	..		2	(7)	1	(4)
20. Other Heart Disease	..	..	..		16	(12)	18	(18)
21. Other circulatory disease	..	..	..		1	(6)	2	(3)
22. Influenza	..	..	..	..	-	(1)	-	(1)
23. Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	7	(10)	4	(4)
24. Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	-	(-)	5	(3)
25. Other diseases of respiratory system		..			2	(1)	-	(1)
26. Ulcer of stomach & duodenum	..	..	..		2	(1)	3	(1)
27. Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	..	..	..		1	(-)	1	(-)
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	..		3	(1)	1	(-)
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..		1	(1)	-	(-)
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	..	..	..		-	(-)	-	(-)
31. Congenital malformations	..	..	..		2	(-)	-	(2)
32. Other defined & ill-defined diseases		..			13	(12)	7	(5)
33. Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..		6	(5)	1	(1)
34. All other accidents	..	..	..		3	(1)	2	(3)
35. Suicide	..	..	..		2	(2)	-	(-)
36. Homicide & operations of war		..	..		-	(-)	-	(-)
					116	(46)	99	(86)

SECTION B.
GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

(a) LABORATORY FACILITIES. The Public Health Laboratory Service, Tennis Court Road, Cambridge, under the directorship of Dr. R. M. Fry, provides an excellent bacteriological service and most readily discusses and advises on any epidemiological or similar problem.

Dr. S. Greenburgh, Public Analyst, Tenison Road, Cambridge, gives a similar, efficient, helpful service when chemical analyses are required.

(b) AMBULANCE FACILITIES. These services since July 1953 have been provided directly by the County Council under the direction of Dr. D. A. McCracken, the County Medical Officer of Health.

(c) NURSING IN THE HOME. The West Suffolk County Council District Nurse-Midwives carry out these duties.

(d) CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES. The West Suffolk County Council hold Infant Welfare Clinics at the following Centres in Thingoe:-

Honington.	The Aerodrome.	Every Tuesday.
Risby.	Village Hall.	3rd Tuesday.
Ixworth.	Village Hall.	3rd Thursday.
Rougham.	Village Hall.	3rd Friday.
Barrow.	The Reading Room.	4th Friday.

(e) HOSPITALS. The use of hospitals by Thingoe residents is indicated by the following information with regard to live births and deaths.

Of the 337 live births to Thingoe residents, 115 (34%) were registered as occurring at their own home. The remaining 222 births took place outside of Thingoe, of which the great majority occurred at the hospitals in Bury St. Edmunds and Newmarket.

108 (50%) of the 215 deaths of Thingoe Residents in 1957 occurred at Hospitals as under:-

51 Bury St. Edmunds,	West Suffolk General Hospital.
48 " " "	St. Mary's Hospital.
3 Sudbury,	Walnuttree Hospital.
1 Newmarket,	Newmarket General Hospital.
1 Ely,	R.A.F. Hospital.
1 Eastcote, Mdx.,	St. Vincent's Orthopaedic Hospital.
1 Lambeth,	Kings College Hospital.
1 Isleworth,	West Middlesex Hospital.

SECTION C.
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. (i) WATER. Very little main laying has taken place during the year, only a 3" main between Thelnetham and Hepworth of just over a mile in length, and a short section of 3" in Stanton. In addition to this main laying, five small diameter polythene tubes, totalling $1\frac{1}{3}$ miles have been laid in Barrow, Hepworth and Wordwell. The water consumption in the area rose considerably, but was mainly due to increased supplies to airfields, although a rise from 68% to 70% of the houses now on piped water supply in the area also accounts for some of the increase. The steady growth of piped water supply distribution is shown in the following table and it will be seen that in the last 10 years there has been an increase of over 60%. Further progress has been made on the demolition of public standpipes and the day would appear to be not very far distant when this practice will have ceased altogether. The water production figure rose from 275.6 million to 292.8 million gallons in spite of the fact that Cosford Rural District Council ceased to take during the latter half of the year. Chemical analyses were again taken from the pumping stations and as in previous years, regular bacteriological and residual tests have been made throughout the year, details of which are shown on the following page.

MAINS WATER - THINGOE.

YEAR.	PIPED SUPPLY TO HOUSE.		USING STANDPIPE WITHIN 200 FEET.	
	Number	%	Number.	%
1957.	4,035	70%	4	1%
1956.	3,836	68%	43	1%
1955.	3,121	56%	56	1%
1954.	2,409	44%	157	3%
1953.	1,911	36%	218	4%
1952.	1,575	30%	263	5%
1951.	1,407	27%	268	5%
1950.	1,093	21%	269	5%
1949.	804	16%	369	7%
1948.	511	10%	384	8%
1947.	379	8%	403	8%

The houses served by mains are indicated, for each parish, on the following page.

The Borough of Bury St. Edmunds again supplied a small amount of water for the parishes of Westley and Fornham All Saints.

Samples were taken regularly to check the bacterial condition of the water being supplied and all water as previously was chlorinated before release into the mains.

Chemical Analyses from pumping stations were as follows:-

Site.	Bact.	Chemical (parts per 100,000)				
		Cl ₂	O ₂	Nitrate	Nitrite	Hardness
Ixworth.	Satis.	4.45	0.0425	0.10	Absent	29.8
Risby.	Satis.	2.10	0.0428	0.40	Absent	26.7
Rushbrooke.	Satis.	2.4	0.0327	0.35	Absent	28.4

Bacteriological Analyses taken during 1957 gave the following results:-

Bacteriological Water Samples.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
From Mains prior to use.	3	-
From Public Supplies.	121	-
From Private Supplies.	7	30

Of the 30 unsatisfactory private samples, 6 are now on mains, 7 are under negotiation for a mains supply, 8 have not yet agreed to take further action and the remainder are so situated that mains are either not available or the cost of connection to mains would be prohibitive.

YEAR 1957/58.

H O U S E S I N P A R I S H				
PARISH.	TOTAL RATE BOOK 31.3.58.	HOUSES ON PIPED SUPPLY AT END OF MARCH 1958.		WITHIN 200 FEET OF STANDPIPE.
			%	
Ampton.	31	13	(12)	42
Bardwell.	228	135	(4)	59
Barrow.	292	216	(27)	74
Barton, Great.	321	248	(9)	77
Barnham.	115	78	(1)	67
Barningham.	176	140	(4)	79
Bradfield Combust.	40	35	(-)	87
Bradfield St. Clare.	55	40	(5)	72
Bradfield St. George.	118	83	(1)	70
Brockley.	70	55	(1)	78
Chedburgh.	71	54	(4)	76
Chevington.	137	79	(4)	57
Coney Weston.	50	34	(-)	68
Culford.	96	52	(3)	54
Denham.	57	42	(-)	74
Euston.	73	37	(2)	50
Fakenham Magna.	47	5	(-)	11
Flempton.	59	50	(2)	84
Fornham All Saints.	98	61	(4)	62
Fornham St. Geneveve.	18	4	(-)	22
Fornham St. Martin.	136	95	(1)	69
Hardwick.	2	-	(-)	-
Hargrave.	87	73	(-)	84
Hawstead.	89	64	(1)	71
Hengrave.	54	42	(2)	77
Hepworth.	122	95	(20)	77
Honington.	119	89	(1)	74
Hopton.	138	123	(-)	89
Horringer.	159	94	(6)	59
Ickworth.	16	8	(-)	50
Ingham.	96	71	(4)	74
Ixworth.	319	239	(12)	75
Ixworth Thorpe.	27	26	(2)	96
Knettishall.	12	-	(-)	-
Lackford.	48	33	(1)	68
Livermere, Great.	76	54	(1)	71
Livermere, Little.	34	3	(1)	8
Market Weston.	59	38	(1)	64
Nowton.	61	39	(3)	64
Pakenham.	282	192	(26)	68
Rede.	51	38	(1)	74
Risby.	163	137	(4)	84
Rougham.	267	201	(17)	75
Rushbrooke.	37	33	(6)	86
Sapiston.	46	12	(3)	26
Saxham, Great.	56	33	(1)	58
Saxham, Little.	43	30	(-)	70
Stanningfield.	79	70	(-)	89
Stanton.	299	201	(36)	67
Thelnetham.	79	37	(2)	46
Timworth.	32	23	(3)	71
Troston.	72	68	(-)	94
Westley.	28	28	(-)	100
West Stow.	52	26	(7)	50
Whelnotham, Great.	158	129	(1)	82
Whelnotham, Little.	47	38	(-)	80
Whepstead.	123	88	(1)	71
Wordwell.	11	5	(2)	45
	5,731	4,035	(251)	70
				4

The figures in brackets in the second column indicate the extra number of houses supplied since the previous annual report.

(ii) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE. The ejector station for the village of Stanton was completed earlier in the year, but is at the moment used only to take the drainage from the new Council estate of some 30 houses. As previously reported, this station has been designed to take the drainage from the balance of the village at a future date.

A scheme for the sewerage of the village of Barnham was submitted to the Minister and a Local Inquiry held. The Minister gave his consent to the scheme and it is hoped that this will be completed during the coming year. The sewerage of the village of Barnham has been made possible by the co-operation of the District Council and Military Authorities, in that a works has been provided jointly to deal with the drainage from the new Married Quarters site and the village of Barnham. The Council will ultimately take over the operation and maintenance of the plant.

Interim drainage provisions, to ensure that each house has a tap and sink progressed during the year and a further 43 houses were so supplied, bringing the total up to 351, leaving fewer than 50 still remaining to be done.

Provided Prior to 1957/58	..	..	308
" During 1957/58	..	..	<u>43</u>
			<u>351</u>

The sewerage systems and disposal works have been maintained, as in previous years, by a mobile sewerage gang, but with the increasing number of works and the other duties this team has to perform, they are now working under considerable pressure to maintain satisfactory effluents at all works.

The cesspool emptying service continued with the same vehicle as in 1956 and the following table shows the comparative figures for the last three years:-

			<u>1957.</u>	<u>1956.</u>	<u>1955.</u>
Council Housing Sites	..	..	216	169	124
Private Within District	..	..	335	313	341
Private Outside District	..	..	46	19	18
			<u>597</u>	<u>501</u>	<u>483</u>

The vehicle is hired out to Thedwastre R.D.C. one day per week to assist that authority with its cesspool emptying problems.

The results of samples of effluent taken by the Rivers Board Inspectors are shown below:-

Place.		Parts per 100,000 Suspended Solids.	B.O.D.
Honington.	1.	1.25	2.95
	2.	1.70	0.86
Ixworth.	1.	7.6	6.75
	2.	Field test unsatisfactory.	
Pakenham.	1.	5.1	4.35
Fornham St.Martin.	1.	4.7	3.77
Hengrave.	1.	3.5	2.95
Royal Commission Standard.		3.0	2.0

Progress towards the provision of drainage throughout the District is indicated by the table which follows showing houses connected to sewerage systems.

63 houses were connected during 1957, making a total connected by the end of the year 1,095.

HOUSES
CONNECTED TO SEWERAGE SYSTEMS.

PARISH.	TOTAL HOUSES IN PARISH.	Added during 1957.			On prior to 1957.	Total at end of 1957.
		PRIVATE	COUNCIL	TOTAL.		
Bardwell.	228	2	-	2	48	50
Barnham.	115	-	-	-	14	14
Barningham.	176	-	-	-	62	62
Barrow.	292	5	16	21	99	120
Barton, Great.	321	-	-	-	18	18
Bradfield St. Clare.	55	-	-	-	11	11
Bradfield St. George.	118	-	-	-	18	18
Brockley.	70	-	-	-	8	8
Chedburgh.	71	-	-	-	22	22
Chevington.	137	-	1	1	18	19
Denham.	57	-	-	-	8	8
Euston.	73	-	-	-	3	3
Flempton.	59	-	-	-	18	18
Fornham All Saints.	98	1	-	1	73	74
Fornham St. Martin.	136	-	-	-	39	39
Hargrave.	87	-	-	-	20	20
Hawstead.	89	-	-	-	8	8
Hengrave.	54	6	-	6	15	21
Hepworth.	122	-	-	-	8	8
Honington.	119	1	-	1	33	34
Hopton.	138	-	-	-	7	7
Ingham.	96	-	-	-	7	7
Ixworth.	319	7	-	7	170	177
Livermere, Great.	76	-	-	-	18	18
Nowton.	61	-	-	-	6	6
Pakenham.	282	-	16	16	46	62
Rede.	51	-	-	-	18	18
Risby.	163	-	-	-	33	33
Rougham.	267	-	-	-	55	55
Saxham, Great.	56	-	-	-	6	6
Stanningfield.	79	-	-	-	22	22
Stanton.	299	-	15	15	17	32
Troston.	72	-	-	-	8	8
Whelnotham, Great.	158	-	-	-	64	64
West Stow.	52	3	-	-	-	3
Wordwell.	11	-	-	-	2	2
	4,682	16	47	63	1,032	1,095

2. RIVERS AND STREAMS. The Borough of Bury St. Edmunds are to provide new sewage works to be situated in our District to replace their inadequate works at West Stow, but at the moment there is no indication as to when the work will commence.

3. (i) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION. There has been a further increase in the number of properties having sewerage facilities, as shown in the sub-joined table and some 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ of all houses in the district now have main sewerage facilities. This is not a measure of the total extent of the water carriage system disposal in the year, since many houses have their own private cesspools which are not included in the above figures.

(ii) PUBLIC CLEANSING. The refuse collection system continued to operate during 1957 as in previous years, there being a fortnightly collection in 52 parishes and a weekly collection in the other 6. As stated in last year's Annual Report, the Council acquired 270 refuse bins as a first instalment of a municipal bin scheme and these were issued to applicants and were soon allocated. At the end of the year the Council was considering the purchase of a second instalment in the new financial year, in order to keep the scheme moving. Refuse tips were again maintained in a satisfactory condition, regular attention being given by the Pest Officer to the rodent and pest infestation nuisance.

It will be seen from the table on the following page that the volume of refuse is again estimated to have risen over the 1956 figure, although the mileage covered was considerably reduced.

REFUSE COLLECTED AND MILEAGE.

Year.	Volume.	Mileage.
1951.	5,327 cubic yards	17,574 miles
1952.	5,719 " "	19,432 "
1953.	5,831 " "	19,821 "
1954.	6,388 " "	20,240 "
1955.	8,816 " "	22,329 "
1956.	8,625 " "	25,013 "
1957.	8,863 " "	19,748 "

SALVAGE COLLECTION.

Value and Amount.

Year.	Value.	Paper Cwts.	Rags Cwts.	Scrap Cwts.
1951.	£496. 17. 10.	768	13.5	141.5
1952.	£212. 19. 6.	418	7.0	26.5
1953.	£ 75. 6. 5.	341	10.75	132.5
1954.	£128. 0. 1.	295	16.0	54.5
1955.	£466. 11. 0.	822.5	15.2	222.6
1956.	£294. 11. 9.	566.6	16.5	151.5
1957.	£197. 10. 1.	697	12.2	125.3

Although the amount of paper collected was substantially more than in 1956, the income was considerably less. 1957 was again a poor year for salvage, the prices for waste paper being depressed, and for long periods it was impossible to dispose of waste paper at all. Towards the end of the year, however, an agreement was entered into with a reputable firm of waste paper merchants, and it appeared that much better results would be forthcoming during 1958. There would still appear to be much scope for improved income from salvage, but the uncertainty of the market over the last few years has not led to any great enthusiasm for pushing ahead with salvage schemes.

(iii) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA. The following table itemises the inspections made by Public Health Inspectors and other members of the staff during the year. Figures by themselves, of course, convey very little, but the list does show the multifarious visits covered by the Public Health inspectorial system. As will be seen later in the report on the Food section a much greater time has been spent on visits to food premises and this is reflected in the figures below. Other items which show a marked increase are moveable dwellings, petroleum storage and schools and comments on these increases are made under specific headings later.

Premises Inspected.	Inspections.
Accumulations	2
Bakehouses	27
Dairies	30
Drains: Inspected	118
Water Tests	45
Outworkers	6
Factories (mech)	58
Factories (non-mech)	14
Fireworks premises (storage)	22
Food Premises - Butchers (excluding slaughter houses)	22
Slaughter houses	277
Fried Fish	7
Ice-cream	52
Public Houses	71
Cafes	13
General Stores	198
Mobile Shops	21
Houses - on Complaint	271
Recording	350
Council	43
Overcrowding	2
Improvement Grant	823
Verminous	3
Carried fwd. 2,476	

Premises Inspected.	Inspections.
	Brought fwd. 2,476
Infectious Disease	8
Interviews	180
Miscellaneous Visits	50
Moveable Dwellings	116
Nuisances Discovered	16
New Buildings	7
Petroleum Storage	177
Piggeries	4
Ponds and Ditches	45
Refuse Collection	1
Rats and Mice	44
Shops - Shops Act	3
Schools	22
Sewers and Sewage Works	100
Tips	15
Water Supply	15
Workplaces	3
Works in Progress	174
	3,456

WRITTEN NOTICES.

Notices outstanding 1st January, 1957	..	..	..	18
Served during 1957	..	..	..	28
			Total:	46
Complied with during 1957	..	..	..	39
Outstanding 31st December, 1957	..	..	..	7

FACTORIES ACT. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises.	Number on Register.	Number of		
		Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	6	10	5	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	54	58	Nil	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	4	4	Nil	Nil
	64	72	5	Nil

= i.e. Electrical Stations (Sections 103 (1)), Institutions, (Section 104 and sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Sections 107 and 108).

Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
Insufficient Ventilation (S.4)	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Insufficient Sanitary (S.7)					
Conveniences (a)	3	2	Nil	3	Nil
Unsuitable do. (b)	4	4	Nil	2	Nil
Total:	10	9	Nil	5	Nil

OUTWORK.

Nature of Work.	M/c. Line No.	No. of Out-Workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (a).	No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council.
Wearing apparel (Making etc)	13	2	Nil
Making boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper.	34	35	Nil

The 35 outworkers noted above are employed by the local firm, Messrs. Wizzard Fireworks, Ltd., Chedburgh, Nr. Bury St. Edmunds, whilst the two wearing apparel outworkers are employed by firms at Bradford and Manchester.

(iv) SHOPS AND OFFICES. Travelling shops provide the most difficult problem from a food hygiene viewpoint, since many have no hand washing equipment and cannot by their nature have sanitary accommodation.

I believe travelling shops could be more hygienic if all materials were prepared on the lines of the self service shops. If no unwrapped food handling takes place the hygiene difficulty disappears and furthermore the practice of handling money and unwrapped foods alternately would be avoided.

(v) CAMPING SITES. A survey of caravans and caravan sites was carried out during the Autumn in order to assess the need for suitable licenced sites and the standard of accommodation in the area. Two vans were removed as a result of formal action and the occupants of the only overcrowded van were rehoused by the Council.

Five sites were used during the year for seasonal labour, but in the cases of three unlicenced sites, negotiations were still in progress at the end of the year to obtain better amenities before licences are granted.

One site is licenced for permanent use by three vans and the R.A.F. maintain two sites on Crown land, but all other vans are individually sited and regularly inspected.

The survey revealed that in the majority of cases, the people using caravans for permanent living purposes did not consider them the ideal home. In nearly every case the van was being used as they could not afford to buy a house or felt that their chances of being allocated a Council house were remote. It would appear that there is a group of people of Nomadic temperament who are not prepared to give up their wandering caravan existence and rather than hound such people from place to place it is felt that they should be encouraged to use suitable licenced sites with hygienic facilities adjacent to schooling facilities for their children.

(vi) SMOKE ABATEMENT. No case of smoke nuisance was reported during the year. The additional building bye-law concerning smoke abatement was adopted by the Council and will come into force on 1st January, 1958.

(vii) SWIMMING BATHS. There are no swimming baths in the area.

(viii) ERADICATION OF BED BUGS. No cases were reported during the year.

(ix) COCKROACH INFESTATION. One case was dealt with successfully during the year.

(x) RODENT CONTROL. As in previous years rodent control continued to be undertaken by one operator equipped with a motor cycle and toolbox combination. The amount of work accomplished can be assessed from the copy of his twelve month report which is on the following page.

(xi) RAG, FLOCK & OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951. No change.

COPY.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.
 Report for 12 months ended 31st March, 1958.

Name of Local Authority Thingoe R.D.C. County West Suffolk

	Type of Property.				
	Non-Agricultural.				5. Agricult- ural.
	1. Local Authority	2. Dwelling Houses.	3. All other Premises.	4. Total of Cols.1,2 & 3	
1. Number of properties in Local Authority's District Notes 1 & 2.	40	5,492	384	6,276	389
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of a. notification	Nil	35	2	37	Nil
b. Survey under Act	15	618	11	644	31
c. Otherwise.	25	975	174	1,174	6
3. Total inspections carried out, including re-inspections.	75	Nil	Nil	Nil	37
4. Number of properties inspected in Sec.2 which were found to be infested :					
a. Rats Major	2	10	2	14	Nil
Minor	8	291	3	302	3
b. Mice Major	Nil	-	Nil	Nil	Nil
Minor	Nil	5	Nil	5	Nil
5. Number of infested properties (Sec.4) treated by L.A.	10	306	5	321	Nil
6. Total treatments carried out - including re-treatments.	12	Nil	7	Nil	Nil
7. Number of notices served under Sec.4 of the Act. a. Treatment	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	.1
b. Structural Work.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
8. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of notice.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9. Legal Proceedings.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out.	Nil	32	Nil	Nil	Nil

Note 1. With the exception of agricultural properties, a property means one which is entered separately in the Valuation Roll for the area.

Note 2.(1). Premises used by the L.A. for the purposes of trade should be entered in Col.(3).

(2) Sewers should not be included.

(3) Combined dwelling and business premises, where occupied by the same person should be regarded as business premises and should be entered in separate occupation, separate entries should be made in Cols.2 and 3.

Note 3. For the purpose of completing Sections 2,4 and 5, each property should be entered once only in respect of inspections, infestations or treatments.

(xii) PETROLEUM & CARBIDE OF CALCIUM. During the year 131 licences were issued to persons storing petroleum spirit including renewals of existing licences and one notification of storage in a can store was received.

In view of the issue during the year of a model code of principles of construction and licencing conditions a survey of the stores in the area was carried out with a view to assessing the need to change the existing conditions if necessary. The survey revealed that many of the installations were old, many having been in for thirty years or more, and many were ex-service units installed by unskilled labour. In addition many installations had had little or no maintenance for many years and were approaching a dangerous state due to rusting, unrepaired damage to ventilation pipes and the removal from the site of means for extinguishing fires, etc.

As a result of these findings and the concern shown by the Home Office it was decided to carry out a pressure test of 10 lb. per square inch on all tanks and pipelines which had been installed upwards of ten years. These tests had not been commenced by the end of the year, but two licencees ceased storing immediately on having the obvious defects to their installations pointed out by the Inspector.

From everyday observation it would appear that many people are not aware of the law relating to petroleum storage. The practice of taking old oil drums to a public filling station and storing the petrol purchased in such quantity without notifying the Local Authority during the January of each year is an offence and likely to prejudice the safety of persons living or working on the premises where such petroleum spirit is stored.

The use of carbide of calcium is becoming more prevalent, particularly for use in bird scarers and two retailers were licenced to store the material. The method of packing carbide of calcium leaves little to be desired, but its use in scarers which operate day and night is causing concern to people living adjacent to fields where they are in use.

Section 47, National Assistance Act.

From time to time during the year cases have arisen where elderly persons have been thought to be unable to devote to themselves sufficient care and attention. Such cases are seen by the Welfare Officers on the County Medical Officer's staff who try to persuade them to enter hospital or "Part III" accommodation. Where the person is unwilling the cases are referred to me, as the District Medical Officer can take action under Section 47, National Assistance Act. All cases so referred during 1956 responded to further persuasion by the Welfare Officers and myself, so that they entered voluntarily without our having recourse to magistrates or Court.

SECTION D.
H O U S I N G

1. (1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts). (Including Council Houses)	1,802
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1,888
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925.	92
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	125
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	73
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. (Including Council houses)	1,286

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers (including Council houses)	1,108
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.
Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.	3
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice:-	
(a) By Owners	3
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which informal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	7
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices.	1
(a) By Owners	1
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

Outstanding at end of year	6
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Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which	
(a) Demolition Orders were made	26
(b) Undertakings accepted not to re-let for human habitation	43
(c) Undertakings cancelled upon completion of work.	5
(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	10

Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made.	12
(2) Number of dwellinghouses closed in pursuance of Closing Orders.	Nil

4. Housing Act. - Part IV - Overcrowding.

(a)	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	5
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	5
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	44
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	1
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	Nil
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	Nil
(d)		Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority having taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil

47 new Council houses were completed during 1958, making a total of 1,095 Council houses in the District.

The following table shows the post-war house building progress by parishes.

As forecast in last year's report, a scheme for housing elderly people was commenced in Barrow and is to be completed by June 1958. The accommodation comprises 11 bed-sitting rooms and 4 small self-contained flats, together with a two-bedroom caretaker's flat. It is to be hoped that this experiment in the provision of separate accommodation under one roof will prove to be a useful adjunct to the other methods already available for accommodating elderly people.

It is an attempt to give the comfort, companionship and security so necessary to the elderly without infringing upon their desires to retain their independence. The experiment will be watched with great interest by all who desire to provide the best possible solution to the problem of adequately housing the elderly.

Other building has been curtailed for reasons previously stated - viz: the lack of response by people living in sub-standard accommodation to be rehoused.

Some modernisation of pre-war houses has continued both by the Council and private individuals and this is an encouraging development even if too slow to satisfy.

Parish	Total Houses in Parish at 31.3.58	COUNCIL HOUSES BUILT IN PARISH														% of Houses in Parish which at 31.12.57 were Council Houses	
		Total	Total Pre-War & Emergency War	Total Post-War	DURING:												
					1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947		1946
Ampton	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bardwell	228	55	19	36	-	-	-	-	14	-	4	-	4	14	-	-	24%
Barrow	292	76	16	60	16	-	2	-	-	18	-	-	8	-	16	-	25%
Barton, Gt.	321	35	18	17	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	8	6	-	-	12%
Barnham	115	16	2	14	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	14%
Barningham	176	83	23	60	-	-	20	-	-	14	2	-	4	12	8	-	48%
Bradfield Combust	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bradfield St. Clare	55	17	6	11	-	-	-	3	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	31%
Bradfield St. George	118	30	12	18	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	26%
Brockley	70	17	9	8	-	-	-	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	24%
Chedburgh	71	22	6	16	-	-	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31%
Chevington	137	22	3	19	-	1	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18%
Coney Weston	50	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14%
Culford	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denham	57	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	-	-	14%
Euston	73	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	4%
Fakenham Magna	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flempton	59	20	2	18	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34%
Forham All Sts'	98	18	6	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	12%
" St. Martin	136	49	7	42	-	-	21	13	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	37%
" St. G'vieve	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hardwick	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hargrave	87	25	5	20	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	10	-	29%
Hawstead	89	17	11	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	19%
Hengrave	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hepworth	122	23	15	8	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	19%
Honington	119	42	12	30	-	8	6	8	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	35%
Hopton	138	22	16	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	16%
Horringer	159	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%
Ickworth	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ingham	96	13	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	15%
Ixworth	319	105	56	49	-	-	-	-	22	13	-	4	-	10	-	-	33%
" Thorpe	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Knettishall	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lackford	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Livermere Gt.	76	18	-	18	-	-	12	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24%
Livermere Lt.	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mkt. Weston	59	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16%
Nowton	61	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	10%
Pakenham	282	76	14	62	16	-	2	-	20	-	16	8	-	-	-	-	26%
Rede	51	21	3	18	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	12	-	-	41%
Risby	163	61	28	33	-	-	4	6	-	4	-	7	-	-	12	-	37%
Rougham	267	65	10	35	2	20	2	15	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	6	25%
Rushbrooke	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sapiston	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saxham Gt.	56	15	9	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26%
Saxham Lt.	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stanningfield	79	20	4	16	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	25%
Stanton	299	55	13	42	15	10	-	6	3	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	18%
Thelningham	79	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15%
Timworth	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Troston	72	13	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	-	18%
Westley	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Stow	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whelningham Gt.	158	77	29	48	-	-	-	12	-	4	-	6	-	26	-	-	49%
Whelningham Lt.	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whepstead	223	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7%
Wordwell	11	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	18%
	5,731	1,185	404	781	47	39	85	105	95	90	56	63	46	54	84	6	20%

SECTION E.
INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

- (a) MILK SUPPLY. All milk sold in the area is designated, except that from one small producer retailer. During the year sterilised milk was sold in the area for the first time, presumably to satisfy the taste of the many Londoners now coming into the County.

As a result of a positive brucella sample taken from milk produced in the Rural District, follow up samples were taken with negative results. It was presumed that the offending animal was one of several sold as fat stock between the first and follow up samples.

All the milk from the farm concerned is pasteurised, but it is understood that two members of the cowman's family have in the recent past received hospital treatment for Undulant Fever, despite the fact that no notification of Undulant Fever has been recorded in the District.

In addition to the five dealers holding special designation licences in the District, four supplementary licences were granted to retailers to sell designated milk in the District and one new dealer was licenced during the year.

Sampling of milk for chemical and bacteriological purposes is carried out by the West Suffolk County Council Weights and Measures Department who forward copies of the Laboratory reports to this Department. Several complaints of poor keeping quality and dirty bottles were received and the matter was taken up with the County Council since one pasteurisation plant was implicated. The unsatisfactory conditions at the plant are being dealt with by the County Council.

- (b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Meat Inspection. Four slaughterhouses are licenced within the area, but one was not used during the year. The total number of animals killed increased from 454 in 1956 to 517 in 1957, an increase of over 11%. All animals were inspected despite the inconvenience caused to the Department. The quality of meat killed remains high, most of the animals killed being fattened locally. Although thorough examination was made for cysticercus bovis, it is pleasing to report only one case during the year.

The following list shows the amount of meat surrendered as unfit for human consumption and the table overleaf is reproduced as requested in the Appendix to Circular 17/55.

<u>Cattle.</u>		<u>Sheep.</u>	
Heads	{Actinomycosis) 1	Liver	{Necrosis) 1.
"	{Cysticercus bovis) 1		
"	{tonsillitis) 1	<u>Pigs.</u>	
Lungs	{Tuberculosis) 1	Whole Pluck	{Congestion) 1
"	{Emphysema) 1		{Abscesses) 1
Livers	{fatty degeneration) 1	Kidneys	{Nephritis) 2
"	{distoma) 13	Heads	{Tuberculosis) 6
"	{abscess) 1	Guts	{Tuberculosis) 3
"	{Necrosis) 1	Lungs	{Pneumonia) 3
Guts	{Tuberculosis) 1	"	{Tuberculosis) 1
Forequarters	{Tuberculosis) 1	Hearts	{Pericarditis) 1
Bruising	12 lbs.	"	{Endocarditis) 1
Whole carcasses	{Gen.Tuberc.) 1	Liver	{Necrosis) 1
		Whole carcase	{moribund) 1
		1 Hindquarter and part loin	{injury & abscess) 1

The abandoning of the Government policy of moderate concentration of slaughtering with a view to centralising all slaughtering means that the local authorities who have found 100% meat inspection difficult are still left with this hardship. What is more, the new construction requirements for slaughterhouses should become law within the next twelve months and it would appear that the small butcher killing for his own needs with little capital is being forced into a position of either spending money on expensive equipment which will be little used, or buying through wholesalers.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole
or in part.

	Cattle Excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Pigs	Horses.
Number killed.(All were inspected.)	162	1	Nil	109	245	Nil
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	22	Nil	Nil	1	12	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci.	13.5%	Nil	Nil	0.9%	5.3%	Nil
<u>Tuberculosis Only.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	5	1	Nil	Nil	7	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	3.7%	100%	Nil	Nil	2.8%	Nil
<u>Cysticercosis.</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Other Foods. Small quantities of tinned foods were voluntarily surrendered during the year, but as a general rule unsound goods are passed back to wholesalers for bulk surrender to the local Health Department. No baker had any doubtful egg albumen during the year and no shopkeeper was found to have any unsound food during the course of inspections. It was, however, found necessary to advise some shopkeepers to store foodstuffs away from paraffin soap and insect powders. The latter, often in packets on cards are hung on a convenient nail in the shop and every movement of the card causes a portion of the contents to drop onto anything kept in the vicinity.

Close attention has been paid to open roadside stalls to ensure that food sold from them, usually fruit, is not exposed more than is necessary to dust, disease and other fumes. The siting of such stalls is often bad from a hygiene point of view though good from an economic point.

Food Hygiene. During the Spring each foodshop was inspected and the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 again explained to all food handlers. The general standard of handling in the District is high despite the great age of many of the buildings employed and the lack of such amenities as electricity and main sewerage. Several businesses were closed, voluntarily in view of the uneconomic cost of bringing them up to standard, others changed hands and were improved by the new owner.

No. of shops by type

General Stores	67
Butchers	12
Bakers	9
Sweets and Confectionery	9
Cafes	2
Fried fish shops	2
Total	<u>101</u>

This total does not include the 6 businesses which closed during the year. These were - General Stores 2, Butcher 1, Bakers 2 and Sweets and Confectionery 1.

Improvements affected during the year.

The amount of work carried out as a result of requests at the time of visits, without resort to formal notices, is shown in the following table:-

Mains water supplied	9
Hot water supplied	18
Sinks fitted	14
Wash hand basins fitted	17
Structures repaired	5
Drainage provided	8
Premises redecorated	29
Suitable closets provided	5

As a result of this work 34 shops have been brought up to the standard required, in addition to the many which complied fully at the time of survey. Work is now in progress at 28 other premises and work is due to commence at several others within the next few weeks.

Five applications for certificates of examination were considered by the Council, only two being granted. Both these certificates will be withdrawn at the end of twelve months as it is expected that the present difficulties of the applicants will have been overcome.

ADULTERATION, ETC.

CHEMICAL & BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

NUTRITION.

• SHELL-FISH.

WATER-CRESS.

ICE-CREAM. No ice-cream is manufactured in the area and only pre-wrapped ice-cream of nationally known makes is sold. This is a result of a long-term policy pursued to avoid the manufacture or handling of loose ice-cream on premises where every type of food and fuel is handled.

During the year, especially during the winter months when the sale of ice-cream is at its lowest, the danger of power cuts is great and the temptation to refreeze ice-cream rather than return it for re-pasteurisation with consequent financial loss has caused much concern. Shopkeepers have been advised not to stock up during the colder months as has been advised by some large companies.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF & CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The table following shows the number of Infectious Diseases among the civilian population during the year. These are the final numbers after corrections subsequently made either by the Notifying Medical Practitioner or by the Medical Superintendent of the Infectious Disease Hospital.

				<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	1	1
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	53	61
Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	2	1
Measles	..	..	..	236	204
Dysentery	..	..	..	28	35
Diphtheria	..	..	..	-	1
Pneumonia	..	..	..	7	-
Infective Hepatitis	..	..	..	1	1

T U B E R C U L O S I S.

New Cases and Mortality.

NEW CASES.

	<u>1957.</u>	<u>1956.</u>	<u>1955.</u>	<u>1954.</u>	<u>1953.</u>	<u>1952.</u>	<u>1951.</u>	<u>1950.</u>
Pulmonary	6	5	3	10	6	7	9	17
Non-Pulmonary	Nil	1	Nil	1	2	4	5	3

Ages of Cases notified in 1957:-

Pulmonary, 1 Male, 22 years.
5 Females, 18, 20, 27, 30 & 67 years.

MORTALITY. There was one Pulmonary Tuberculosis death during 1957,
a female.

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER.

	<u>Pulmonary.</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary.</u>		<u>Total.</u>	
	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
1. Cases at commencement 1957.	26	27	5	8	31	35
2. Notified first in 1957.	1	5	-	-	1	5
3. Restored to Register.	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Added by Transfers.	4	2	-	-	4	2
5. Cases removed from Register.	7	3	1	3	8	6
6. Remaining at end of 1957.	24	31	4	5	28	36